

The California Driver License

Topics	Video Outline	Instructor Notes
Introduction		This video presents information found in the <i>General Information</i> and <i>Actions that Result in Loss of License</i> chapters of the <i>California Driver Handbook</i> . It emphasizes the provisional licensee.
Purpose		The purpose of this training is to review the process of how to get a driver license, and then once licensed, how to keep it.
Reference		California Driver Handbook
Program Chapters	<p>Video topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction• Basic Driver License (DL) Information• The DL Application Process• Provisional DL Requirements• Behind-the-Wheel Test• Provisional DL Restrictions• Financial Responsibility and Accidents• Additional Provisional DL Requirements• Actions Against a Provisional License• Traffic School• Suspensions or Revocations by a Judge (court)• Drinking and Driving• Epilogue	These sections are chapters on the DVD.

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Introduction	The main program characters are introduced: Christi wants to obtain a driving permit. Her older sister Renae is working towards a provisional driver license. Renae's boyfriend, Jack, is trying to keep from losing his provisional license.	The attention-getting opening establishes a storyline that helps to keep the viewer's interest throughout the program.
Basic Driver License (DL) Information	Driving is a privilege. You need a license to drive on any public highway: Class "A" and "B" are for commercial vehicles. Class "C" is a basic license. Class "M" is for motorcycles.	The basic license Class "C" allows a person to drive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> any 2-axle vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of 26,000 lbs. or less any 3-axle vehicle weighing 6,000 lbs. gross weight any housecar 40' or less See Driver Handbook for additional details
The DL Application Process	DMV regulates the driving privilege to promote traffic safety. Minors may have a provisional permit if they are at least 15½ but under 18 years of age. The permit process includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> parents' permission on a completed application presenting valid birth verification/legal presence documents; DE/DT certificates; and social security number application fee picture taken thumb print vision and written tests 	A permit is not valid until you start behind-the-wheel training with an instructor. Driver Education (DE) and Driver Training (DT) form numbers are: DL 387, DL 388, DL 388A, DL 392, DL 400, OL 237, OL 238 or OL 392
Provisional DL requirements	Minors may use the provisional permit to practice with a parent, guardian, spouse, or an adult 25 years of age or older with a valid California driver license.	

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Provisional DL requirements (cont.)	<p>A minor may be licensed if he/she is at least 16 years of age. The license requirements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 hours of supervised driving • hold permit for at least 6 months • a parent's signature attesting to the required additional training • pass the driving test 	The additional training required is outlined in the <i>Parent-Teen Training Guide</i> (DL 603)
Behind-the-Wheel Driving Test	<p>Renaë takes a driving test. An abbreviated test is shown to give viewers an idea of what to expect on the test.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • proof of insurance • current vehicle registration • vehicle safety check • driving test instructions • evaluation criteria • post test review 	There is a retest fee for each subsequent driving test
Provisional Driver License Restrictions	<p>For the first 12 months after the license is issued, minors may not drive between 11:00pm and 5:00am unless accompanied by a parent or guardian, a licensed driver 25 years of age or older, or a licensed or certified driving instructor, and they may not transport people under the age of 20 at any time unless accompanied by a parent or guardian, a licensed driver 25 years of age or older, or a licensed or certified driving instructor.</p> <p>3 at fault accidents, or 3 moving violations, or a combination of both in a 12 month period will result in a 6 month suspension of the driving privilege. Provisional drivers are subject to the Zero Tolerance blood alcohol law.</p>	<p>The restriction is automatically deleted from the minor's driving record after the 12-month period is over.</p> <p>The law allows for exceptions to these restrictions when reasonable transportation is not available and it necessary for the minor to drive. See Exceptions to Minors' License Restrictions in the Drivers Handbook.</p> <p>The law requires a person under age 21 to take a Preliminary Alcohol Screening (PAS) test if a peace officer believes he/she had been drinking and driving. The PAS is done on the scene. If a PAS device is unavailable, the person can choose between a blood or breath test.</p>

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Financial Responsibility and Accidents	<p>All Drivers must have automobile insurance or the ability to pay for damages that result from an accident.</p> <p>A driver must report an accident to the DMV within 10 days if there is more than \$750 damage to the property of any one person, or if someone is injured or killed.</p>	<p>The minimum amount of insurance coverage required per accident is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$15,000 for a single death or injury. • \$30,000 for death or injury to more than one person. • \$5,000 for property. <p>You may lose your license for up to four years if involved in an accident without proper insurance.</p>
Additional Provisional Requirements	<p>A classroom discussion explains that provisional restrictions are a result of high accident rates for teen drivers.</p> <p>The parents or license guarantors can cancel the minor's permit or license at any time for any reason.</p>	
Actions Against a Provisional License	<p>DMV watches a provisional driver's record closely. Actions taken by DMV are based on accidents and types of violations. Here is what happens:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One FTA—DMV suspends the driving privilege until the person appears in court. • One “at fault” accident or conviction of a traffic violation—DMV sends a warning letter. • Second “at fault” accident or conviction of a traffic violation (or combination of both) within 12 months—the person cannot drive for 30 days unless accompanied by a parent or other licensed adult 25 years of age or older. • Third “at fault” accident or conviction of a traffic violation 	<p>FTA—Failure to Appear</p> <p>Any restriction, suspension, or probation will continue past the person's 18th birthday and last for its full term.</p>

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Topics	Video Outline	Instructor Notes
Actions Against a Provisional License (cont.)	<p>(or a combination) within 12 months—driving privilege is suspended for six months and the person is placed on probation for one year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Person has additional “at fault” accidents or convictions while on probation—the driving privilege is again suspended. 	
Traffic School	<p>Judges may offer a driver the opportunity to attend a traffic violator school.</p> <p>Drivers who participate in this program may have the citation dismissed by the court. However, only one ticket during an 18-month period can be removed from the person’s driving record in this way.</p>	Traffic violator schools are located throughout the state but not all counties participate in the program.
Suspension or Revocations by a Judge (court)	<p>Jack and his father go to court to try to prevent Jack's license from being suspended. The judge discusses the offenses with Jack and in the process shows some of the actions that a court may take against a provisional license. The judge also counsels Jack, pointing out his lack of attention behind the wheel as a big part of the problem.</p>	<p>A court may also suspend a person’s driving privilege for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DUI • Hit and run • Engaging in lewd conduct and prostitution within 1000 feet of a residence (in a vehicle) • Assaulting a driver, passenger, bicyclist, or pedestrian when the offense occurs on a highway (road rage) • Failure to stop as required at a railroad crossing • Recklessly fleeing a law enforcement officer • Vandalism/graffiti • Habitual truant
Drinking and Driving	<p>A traffic school instructor explains the Zero Tolerance Law: it is illegal for minors to drive with a blood</p>	

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Drinking and Driving (cont.)	<p>alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.01% or more.</p> <p>The same rules apply to driving while under the influence of drugs. Drugs include legally prescribed medicines and illegal drugs. The state's drunk driving law is also a drug driving law since it refers to "driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs."</p> <p>If stopped and the officer suspects the person is under the influence of drugs, the person will be required to take a blood or urine test.</p> <p>One Year License Suspension:</p> <p>Under 21</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drugs • Alcohol • Firearms <p>Under 18</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Habitual truancy</p> <p>Two Year License Suspension</p> <p>Any Age</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Vandalism</p>	See the Drivers Handbook for more complete details.
Epilogue	<p>Back on the road, Jack is once again late for baseball practice. And once again, he contemplates speeding to make up time. The authority figures previously seen in the program appear one-at-time in the passenger seat to help convince Jack that traffic safety is more important than being on time. This section summarizes the safety message given throughout the program.</p>	

Rules of the Road

Topics	Video Outline	Instructor Notes
Introduction		This is a video version of the <i>Laws and Rules of the Road</i> and <i>Safe Driving Practices</i> chapters of the <i>California Driver Handbook</i> . Some information is summarized.
Purpose		The purpose of this training is to familiarize the viewer traffic law and basic safe driving practices.
Reference		<i>California Driver Handbook</i>
Pre-Video Test		You may want to compose five or six questions from the handbook before showing the video.
Program Chapters	<p>Video topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction• Vehicle Safety• Traffic Lanes• Road Signs• Speed Limits• Intersections• Signal Intersections• Lane Changes• Turns• Right of Way• Parking• Rest Stop• Scanning• Signaling and Merging• Following Distance• Passing• Headlights• Hazardous Conditions• Parking• End of the Drive	These sections are chapters on the DVD.

Rules of the Road

Topics	Video Outline	Instructor Notes
Introduction	Sandy and Brandon, two high school students, go to a local DMV office to get help with a driver education video that they are making for a class. Dan, a DMV examiner, takes them for a drive to show them what they want to know.	This story line is carried throughout the program to help keep viewer interest.
Vehicle Safety	<p>Dan performs a safety check on the vehicle that they will be taking for a drive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tire tread • rear view mirrors • brake lights • turn signals • seat belts • emergency brake • horn • front windshield <p>Dan checks for current registration and proof of insurance, then tests Sandy for familiarity with safety controls.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • headlight switch • turn signals • front defroster • emergency hazard lights • arm signals 	This section is an abbreviated version of the pre-drive safety check on a DMV driving test.
Traffic Lanes	<p>White lines divide traffic that travels in the same direction. Yellow lines divide traffic that travels in opposite directions. The type of yellow line tells what can or cannot be done.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • broken line • solid and broken line • solid double line • solid double line <p>Specialized lanes have their own purpose and rules.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bike lanes • car pool lanes 	<p>Information in this and the following 8 sections is based on the <i>Rules of the Road</i> chapter of the <i>California Driver Handbook</i>.</p> <p>Signs at the onramp or along the freeway tell you the minimum number of people required for the carpool and the hours the carpool requirement applies.</p> <p>You may only drive for 200 feet in the center left turn lane. This lane is not a regular traffic lane or a passing lane.</p>

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Topics	Video Outline	Instructor Notes
Traffic Lanes (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> center left turn lanes turnout lanes 	
Road Signs	<p>There are signs for different types of purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> white regulatory yellow warning orange construction informational or guide <p>There are important signs that can be identified by their shape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> stop yield one way railroad crossing school 	See the <i>California Driver Handbook</i> for additional signs and examples.
Speed Limits	<p>Speed is determined by several factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> basic speed law posted speed limits heavy traffic bad weather hazards flow of traffic <p>Some areas have legally mandated speed limits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> business districts school zones blind intersections residential areas 	<p>Basic speed law means you may never drive faster than is safe for current conditions.</p> <p>Within 500 feet of a school while children are outside or crossing the street, the speed limit is 25 mph.</p> <p>Blind intersections and alleys speed limit is 15 mph.</p> <p>Business and residence districts speed limit is 25 mph unless otherwise posted.</p>
Intersections	<p>Right of way principles are explained for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uncontrolled intersections T-intersections stop sign intersections pedestrians roundabouts <p>It's important to take the right of</p>	<p>Yield to vehicles already in the intersection, or just entering it. Also, yield to the car which arrives first or to the car on your right if it reaches the intersection at the same time you do.</p> <p>Vehicles entering or exiting roundabouts must yield to vehicles, bicyclists and pedestrians.</p>

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Topics	Video Outline	Instructor Notes
Intersections (cont.)	way when it is yours. But allow someone else to go ahead of you if they go out of turn.	
Signal Intersections	<p>It's legal to enter an intersection on a green or yellow light. Yellow simply warns you that the light is about to turn red. When you see the light turn yellow, stop if there's enough time to do so safely. When the light turns green, wait until any vehicles or pedestrians are out of the way before you proceed.</p> <p>Procedures are explained for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • red & green arrows • right turn on red light • right turn on green arrow • left turn on green light • left turn on green arrow • flashing yellow lights • flashing red or no lights • avoid blocking traffic 	<p>You can make a right turn against a red light after you stop and make sure it is safe to do so, unless there is a “No turn on red” sign or a red turn arrow.</p> <p>You do not need to stop for a flashing yellow but slow down and be alert. Do not enter the intersection if you cannot completely cross before the light turns red.</p> <p>A green arrow allows you to make a “protected” turn.</p>
Lane Changes	<p>Procedure for making a lane change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • signal • check mirrors • check blind spot • make lane change <p>Changing lanes includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • traffic lanes • bike lanes • center left turn lanes • pulling out from curbs • lane endings 	<p>Check traffic behind and beside you. Check your blind spots by looking over your shoulder in the direction you want to change lanes in. Traffic already in the lane you're merging into has the right of way.</p> <p>Change lanes one lane at a time.</p>
Turns	<p>Turning procedures for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • right turns • left turns • single turn lanes • double turn lanes • U-turns 	<p>Keep your wheels pointed straight ahead while waiting to turn left. You may only drive for 200 feet in the center left turn lane.</p> <p>On right turns, drive close to the right edge of the road. If</p>

Rules of the Road

Topics	Video Outline	Instructor Notes
Turns (cont.)		there is a bike lane, drive into it no more than 200 feet before the turn. Look over your shoulder before entering the bike lane.
Right of way	Right of way rules for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pedestrians • emergency vehicles • school busses 	Always stop for pedestrians at corners and crosswalks. Do not stop in a crosswalk. Bicyclists, moped riders and pedestrians must also follow these rules. Never insist on taking the right of way. If another driver expects you to take your legal turn, take it.
Parking	Curb color explanations for parking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • white • yellow • green • blue • red Places you cannot park: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no parking sign • fire hydrant • in an intersection • in a crosswalk • on a sidewalk • in front of a driveway • near a railroad track • wrong side of the street Hill parking procedure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • downhill with curb • uphill with curb • uphill/downhill no curb • emergency brake 	Never park within three feet of a sidewalk ramp for disabled persons; in front of or on a curb which provides wheelchair access to a sidewalk; in the space next to a disabled space if it is painted in a crosshatched pattern; in a tunnel or bridge except where permitted by signs; within 15 feet of a fire hydrant or fire station driveway; on or within 7 ½ feet of a railroad track. Downhill-Turn your front wheels into the curb. Uphill- Turn your front wheels away from the curb. Uphill/downhill with no curb, turn your wheels towards the side of the road. Always set the parking brake.
Rest Stop	Dan, Sandy and Brandon take a break from driving. Dan mentions the importance of being well rested while driving.	This section introduces a new part of the program. All of the material from this point on is based on the <i>Safe Driving Practices</i> chapter of the <i>California Drivers Handbook</i> .

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Topics	Video Outline	Instructor Notes
Scanning	<p>There are lots of things you need to be constantly aware of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pedestrians • lane markings • road signs • other vehicles • hazards <p>Scanning includes checking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 to 15 seconds ahead • vehicles to the side you • vehicles that may violate your right-of-way • vehicles behind you 	
Signaling and Merging	<p>Always signal when you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make a turn • merge into traffic • change lanes • pull out from a curb <p>Signal about 5 seconds ahead of time, but don't put your signal on too soon, especially if there's an intersection or driveway between you and where you're going to turn. Likewise, don't pull out in front of a car just because its signal is on.</p> <p>When merging on a freeway:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accelerate to speed of traffic • signal • check mirrors • check over shoulder • find an open space • pull ahead or drop back if necessary 	
Following Distance	<p>Use the three-second rule. Pick a mark on the road up ahead. Wait for the car in front of you to cross, then count "1,001, 1,002, 1,003." If you get to "3" before you cross the mark, then there's usually enough room</p>	<p>Some drivers don't see as far ahead as they should because they follow too closely and the vehicle ahead blocks their view. Increase the following distance when the road is wet or visibility is poor.</p>

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Topics	Video Outline	Instructor Notes
Following Distance (cont.)	between you and the car in front.	
Passing	<p>When there is more than one oncoming hazard on a narrow road, it's sometimes possible to slow down to encounter the hazards one-at-a-time. At other times, it's necessary to split the difference between two hazards. Give a little more room to what poses the greater hazard.</p> <p>When passing another vehicle on a two-lane road:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• check visibility ahead• signal• check mirrors• look over your shoulder• pass• return to your lane when safe	Seeing both headlights in the center rear view mirror of the vehicle that was just passed is usually a good indicator that there is enough distance between you and that vehicle for you to return to your lane.
Headlights	<p>Use your headlights when it is cloudy, raining, snowing, or foggy. If weather conditions require you to use your windshield wipers, you must turn on your headlights.</p> <p>Headlights in the daytime make you more visible on narrow country or mountain roads.</p> <p>Use high beams at night whenever legal. High beams do not work well in the rain or fog.</p>	
Hazardous conditions	<p>Slow down a little and increase following distance when driving in hazardous conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• fog, rain or snow• darkness• steep hills• sharp curves	If snow, rain or fog is so heavy that you can't see more than 100 feet ahead, it's not safe to drive faster than 30 mph.

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Topics	Video Outline	Instructor Notes
End of the Drive	Dan, Sandy and Brandon return to the DMV. Brandon is confident of his driving ability after taking the driving lesson from Dan. He makes an appointment on-line for a behind the wheel test.	Ask your students if they think that Brandon is ready for the test. The answer to the question comes in part II, <i>The Top Ten Reasons for Failing the Driving Test</i> .

Sharing the Road

Topics	Video Outline	Instructor Notes
Introduction		This is a video version of the <i>Sharing The Road with Other Vehicles</i> and <i>Avoid Highway Gridlock</i> portions of the <i>California Driver Handbook</i> .
Purpose		The purpose of this training is to reinforce the need to share the road safely with all types of vehicles and pedestrians. This will result in better mobility and safety for all drivers.
Reference		<i>California Driver Handbook</i>
Program Chapters	<p>This video is a compilation of interviews with law enforcement, traffic school instructors, a truck driver, a motorcycle instructor, and a light rail operator. The topics discussed are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction • Cooperative Driving • Risk Management • The “No Zone” (trucks) • Pedestrians and Bicycles • Motorcycles • Speed and Weather • Vehicle Maintenance • Accidents • Light Rail Vehicles • Safe Driving Habits 	<p>These sections are chapters on the DVD.</p> <p>NOTE: The specific topics addressed by the experts do not have matching text in the handbook.</p> <p>This video should leave the viewers with a desire to improve their driving skills because it is the safe, sensible thing to do.</p>
Introduction	Sound bites from traffic safety experts describe how people develop poor driving habits and what effect this has on traffic conditions.	
Cooperative Driving	The system of traffic laws, signs and road markings are most effective when people drive cooperatively, as if they were working together on a team.	

Sharing the Road

Topics	Video Outline	Instructor Notes
Cooperative Driving (cont.)	<p>The benefits to being courteous to other drivers are: it makes you feel good, it helps another driver and it improves the flow of traffic.</p> <p>Driving habits are acquired. Are your driving habits high risk or low risk? Think about some of your driving habits.</p>	<p>Examples of high risk habits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not using turn signals • turning in/out of wrong lane • weaving in/out of traffic lanes • tailgating • being discourteous (i.e., not letting car merge in front of you) • being discourteous (i.e., not letting car merge in front of you) • talking on the phone or sending or receiving texting messages while driving
Risk Management	<p>Many drivers make the false assumption that because they've been driving a certain way for a long time without being in an accident, that their driving behavior is safe.</p> <p>Risk factors are present at any given time while driving. A driver can usually compensate for risks when they occur one-at-a-time. When multiple risks factors occur simultaneously, the chances of an accident increase dramatically.</p> <p>Good driving habits reduce the chances of being in an accident by giving a driver the ability to compensate for risks that cannot be anticipated.</p> <p>Are you at risk for an accident? Do you take chances because in the past you “have gotten away with it?” Do you think you have used up your chances yet? What can you do to reduce your risks for an accident?</p> <p>Traffic safety experts describe how unsafe driving behaviors can cause a person to be in an accident.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tailgating 	<p>Examples of taking risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • speeding • running red lights • not stopping for pedestrians at crosswalks • tailgating <p>Examples of reducing risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • allowing space around your vehicle • slowing down

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Topics	Video Outline	Instructor Notes
Risk Management (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> not looking far enough ahead staying in another person's blind spot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> looking “down the road” rather than just in front of your vehicle
The “No Zone” (trucks)	<p>A truck driver takes the viewer up in the cab to demonstrate the visibility that he has in his “big rig.”</p> <p>A truck driver’s blind spots are collectively called the “NO ZONE.” Another way to remember this is, “If you can’t see the driver’s face in the mirrors, the driver can’t see your vehicle.”</p> <p>How many blind spots do large trucks have? Do you know what the “NO ZONE” is? Can you name some advantages that truck drivers have? Some disadvantages?</p>	<p>There are 4 blind spots</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> driver’s left passenger side by right front wheel passenger side by the first set of tires directly behind the trailer <p>Advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> better forward view bigger mirrors <p>Disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> longer stopping distances harder to control more difficult to see beside and behind vehicles
Pedestrians and Bicycles	<p>Pedestrians:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> they may suddenly appear from behind a parked car or bus assume they will take the right of way and walk out in front of you. <p>Bicyclists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> are entitled to use left turn lanes do not have as much protection as a vehicle <p>What assumptions should you make regarding pedestrians? Bicyclists?</p>	<p>Some bicyclists ride on the wrong side of the road which will be hazardous when making right turns. You won’t expect to see one coming at you.</p>
Motorcycles	<p>Motorcycles are less visible than cars or trucks. Accidents are more likely when other drivers do not scan properly.</p> <p>Motorcycles can stop faster than an automobile.</p>	

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Topics	Video Outline	Instructor Notes
Motorcycles (cont.)	<p>Name some challenges in sharing the road with motorcycles?</p> <p>What are some methods to deal with these challenges?</p>	List the challenges. Then, list the solutions next to each challenge.
Speed and Weather	<p>Maximum posted speed limits are for ideal weather conditions.</p> <p>Rain reduces visibility. It also increases the stopping distance of vehicles, especially when mixed with oil on the roadway.</p> <p>Driving behaviors that are helpful in adverse weather conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • straight line braking • avoid skidding to stop • slow down on curves and hills • have options other than braking 	
Vehicle Maintenance	<p>Tire inflation affects steering capability.</p> <p>Tire failure—gradually come to a stop. Avoid locking the brakes. Coast if possible. Get out of the traffic lanes.</p> <p>Brake failure—to avoid a crash, use your parking/emergency brake; shift to a lower gear; steer away from the danger.</p>	Name some equipment problems that can affect handling?
Accidents	<p>Is it OK to move the vehicle after an accident?</p> <p>What information must be exchanged after an accident?</p> <p>When are you required to complete</p>	Yes. Moving the vehicles out of the traffic lanes may help prevent another accident. However, if someone is injured and moving that person would be dangerous, leave the vehicles where they are.

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Topics	Video Outline	Instructor Notes
Accidents (cont.)	an accident report? Who completes the accident report?	
Light Rail Vehicles	<p>The term “light rail” refers to the fact that the train shares the right-of-way in certain places with other vehicles. Light rail vehicles always have the right-of-way. They take much longer to stop than other vehicles.</p> <p>Many accidents between light rail trains and other vehicles are caused because other drivers are not aware of where they are and where the train is. Example: Stopping for a red light, but stopping on the tracks!</p> <p>A light rail operator provides tips on how to share the road with trains.</p>	What is the leading cause of accidents between cars and light rail trains?
Safe Habits	Sound bites from traffic safety experts describe how people can develop good driving habits and benefits that this will have for them.	

Top Ten Reasons for Failing the Driving Test

Topics	Video Outline	Instructor Notes
Introduction		Dozens of DMV Drive Test Examiners from throughout California were asked, “what are the most common problems that people have on the driving test?” The video conveys the results of this survey in the Examiner's own words. The Examiners also offer practical advice on how to prepare for the driving test.
Purpose		To help the viewer be better prepared for a driving test.
Reference		<i>California Driver Handbook</i>
Program Chapters	<p>Video Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kyle's Driving Test • #10 Unfamiliar with Traffic Situations • #9 Too Cautious • #8 Poor Scanning • Scoring Criteria • #7 Unfamiliar with Vehicle • #6 Lack of Experience • #5 Improper Speed • #4 Illegal Left Turn • #3 Failure to Stop • #2 Failure to Yield • #1 Unsafe Lane Change • Practice, Practice, Practice 	These sections are chapters on the DVD.
Kyle's Driving Test	Kyle, a classmate of Sandy and Brandon (<i>Rules of the Road</i>), edited the driving test video for their class project. The information that Kyle learned while working on the program left him confident that he would pass his DMV driving test. The program opens as Kyle finishes the test and receives some surprising news.	Good driving skills require a combination of knowledge and the ability to apply that knowledge behind-the-wheel. This program shows how to apply information from <i>Rules of the Road</i> in real life driving situations.

Top Ten Reasons for Failing the Driving Test

Topics	Video Outline	Instructor Notes
#10 Unfamiliar with traffic situations	Driving in an unfamiliar area can be difficult for a beginning driver, especially if they are taking a test. Some traffic situations require more observation and quick judgment to know what to do. There may not be speed limit signs. There may be situations that the applicant is unfamiliar with, such as roundabouts, light rail vehicles, crosswalks with no traffic controls, etc.	Go to the area around the DMV office before your drive test and drive around to see if there are any traffic elements that you may need to become familiar with.
#9 Too Cautious	Being over cautious on a driving test can be bad. Going too slow, not taking the right of way at a stop sign or not pulling out into traffic when clear can all affect the flow of traffic. Too much caution can create traffic hazards and be a cause for failing the test.	Be assertive; accept the right of way when it is safe to do so. Stay as close as possible to the posted speed limits.
#8 Poor Scanning	Poor scanners just look straight ahead. They miss a lot: vehicles, pedestrians, traffic signs, etc. An Examiner will observe and score an applicant on how well they see what's around them, especially if it poses a potential hazard.	Develop the habit of keeping your eyes moving at all times. Take in the whole scene. It will help you to spot potential hazards in time to react. It could save your life.
Scoring Criteria	The interviewed Examiners talk about losing “points” and making “critical errors” while on the driving test. Kyle’s Examiner gives him a brief description of how the scoring system works on a driving test.	Errors on the driving test that do not pose a serious hazard result in a 1 point deduction. An applicant can miss a certain number of points and still pass. Errors that pose a serious hazard are considered “critical errors.” It only takes one “critical error” to fail the test. A key point of this section is that driving behaviors, such as scanning, are a part of the overall score as well as obeying traffic laws, such as speed limits and stop signs.
#7 Unfamiliar with vehicle	Sometimes applicants borrow a vehicle just to come in for their driving test. They may not know where certain items are located	It is best if you come in for your driving test in the vehicle you have been practicing in. If you need to borrow a vehicle, take the time to become familiar

Top Ten Reasons for Failing the Driving Test

Topics	Video Outline	Instructor Notes
#7 Unfamiliar with vehicle (cont.)	on the vehicle such as the windshield wipers, headlights or parking/emergency brake. They also might not be familiar with how the vehicle brakes or accelerates. This can put the applicant and examiner in a dangerous situation, and be a cause for doing poorly on the test.	with it. You will most likely already be nervous for the test. Don't make it harder on yourself.
#6 Lack of Experience	Some applicants just have not had enough driving experience before they come in for their driving test. This usually manifests itself on the test as an inability to react to traffic situations that arise during the course of the test. They don't scan enough. They may have a hard time with steering control. They may not know what to do at a railroad crossing or when an emergency vehicle goes by. They may drive too slow or too fast. They may have trouble backing-up in a straight line.	The easiest way to get plenty of experience is practice, practice, practice. You should have the required hours with a licensed instructor and at least 50 hours with a parent or other licensed driver over 25 years of age. Driving in a variety of different traffic situations is also helpful.
#5 Improper Speed	Some applicants drive too slow or too fast. It could be from lack of experience or from not being familiar with the posted speed limits. Driving 10 miles-per-hour over or under the speed limit could result in a critical driving error, therefore failing the drive test.	Be aware of the speed limits. Residential areas and business districts are 25 mph unless otherwise posted. Most school zones are also 25 mph when children are present, but may be a higher speed limit if children are not present.
#4 Illegal Left Turn	With a single left turn lane, you can end the turn in either lane, if there is more than one lane. With a double left turn lane, the turn must be completed designated lane to designated lane. Many applicants who are not aware of this will cross lanes in the middle of the turn.	

Top Ten Reasons for Failing the Driving Test

Topics	Video Outline	Instructor Notes
#3 Failure to Stop	<p>Many drivers fail to make a complete stop at a stop sign.</p> <p>When making a right turn at a controlled intersection, many are confused about where to stop. Some stop over the line instead of behind it in order to get a better view of cross traffic. Others stop behind the line, but then fail to ease ahead and make a second stop to check for traffic.</p> <p>Some people don't realize that they need to stop for a school bus with flashing red lights.</p> <p>Some people turn right at an intersection with a red turn arrow.</p>	<p>Come to a complete stop behind the limit line at all intersections.</p> <p>To make a right turn at a controlled intersection, stop behind the line first and check for pedestrians. If there are no pedestrians, ease ahead and make a second stop to check for cross traffic. If cross traffic is clear, then proceed with the turn.</p> <p>Stop for school busses with flashing red lights whether you're coming from behind or in front of the bus.</p> <p>Red right arrows mean, "no turn on a red light."</p>
#2 Failure to Yield	<p>Drivers who stop over the limit line at controlled intersections are not yielding to pedestrians.</p> <p>Left turns at signal controlled intersections can be protected (green left arrow) or unprotected (round green light). Some drivers are not aware of the difference between the two situations. They may fail to yield to oncoming traffic when turning left at an intersection with an unprotected left turn.</p>	<p>Always stop behind the line.</p> <p>Yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians at an intersection with an unprotected left turn. Ease out into the intersection and wait until oncoming cars have cleared and there are no pedestrians.</p>
#1 Unsafe Lane Change	<p>A lot of accidents are caused by people making unsafe lane changes. They fail to look over their shoulder to check their blind spot. Failing to look over your shoulder on lane changes could result in a failed drive test.</p>	<p>When preparing to make a lane change, always:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. signal 2. check your mirrors 3. look over your shoulder to make sure there is adequate space 4. change lanes. <p>Follow this procedure when:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. merging into another lane when your lane ends

Top Ten Reasons for Failing the Driving Test

Topics	Video Outline	Instructor Notes
#1 Unsafe Lane Change (cont.)		2. pulling out from a curb 3. merging into a bike lane 4. entering a center left turn lane.
Practice, Practice, Practice	Kyle brings up an 11th reason that he did poorly on his driving test--he was nervous. The Examiner acknowledges that is a factor on most driving tests, then suggests ways to mitigate it. She briefly reviews suggestions provided throughout the program by various DMV Examiners, with a strong emphasis on acquiring lots of time behind the wheel before taking the test.	
Post-video		Encourage questions from your students.